WASHINGTON

ANOTHER LIST OF NOMINATIONS.

The Tenure of Office Bill Signed by the President.

The Writ of Error in Twitchell's Case Denied.

J. Lathrop Motley to Be Nominated to the British Mission.

Discussion on the Pacific Railroad in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1869. The Tenure of Office Bill Signed by the President.
The President to-day signed the modified Tenure

ice bill as passed by Congress. Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President sent the following nominations senate to-day:—

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James M. Ashley, Governor of the Territory of Montana; Warmer M. Bateman, United States Attorney for the Southers of Wisconsing, B. F. Dennison, Chief Jusfice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington; Edward Evans, Associate Justice for the Territory of Washington; Edward Evans, Associate Justice for the Territory of Washington; A. B. Maynard, Attorney for the Kastern district of Michigan; John B. Standish Attorney for the Western district of Michigan; John A. Norria, Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio; Frank Walcott, Receiver of the Land Office for Wyoming Territory; Jarrett W. Danieis, to be Agent for the Siseton and Warpeton bands of Santa Croix Indians in Dacotal; Robert W. McPhael Smith, Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; J. A. Burbank, of Indians, Governor of Washington Territory; Obed Flanders, Governor of Washington Territory; Obed Flanders, Governor of Washington Territory; Obed Flanders, Growth Office, Alvent Pinders, Growth Office, Pinders, Growth Pi

De Camp to be vommented by the Bureau of Navigania Affect to be Chlef of the Bureau of Navigania pessigned.

James Afect to the Conference Lewis Dugal, Denver City, Col. p., Helena, Montana, Henry Wetter, Santa Pess, James P. Clark, Olympia, Washington; Will. in, Heiena, Mark, Olympia, Washington; Wasters, James P. Clark, Olympia, Washington; General.—T. Russ Spencer, New Mexico; Wm. H. cottah; Henry D. Washburne, Montana; Edward onling; E. B. Ferry, Washington.

107. Internal Reconse.—L. Weitzel, First District of Michigan; Charles O. Whitney, Third District of History C. Kogers, Minettenh District of Fenney, C. Kogers, Minettenh District of Fenney, C. Kogers, Minettenh District of Fenney, Seventh Bistrict of Hilliola; George C. Evans, rict of Pennsylvania; Thornas W. Davis, Twenty-strict of Pennsylvania; George Babb, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania; George Babb, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Charles M. Merrick, Twenty-fourtive Pennsylvania; Charles M. Merrick, Twenty-fourtive Pennsylvania; Charles M. Merrick, Twenty-fourtive-pennsylvania; Charles M. Merrick, Twenty-fourtive-pennsylvania.

enators to-day that he had authority for say ing that J. Lothrop Motley had been agreed the President and the Secretary of stood that at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow the foreign appointments will be considered and most of them decided upon, including the chief connation for England will be sent to the Senate to entioned for that important position.

solution that they will personally examine into &c., and everything pertaining to revenue laws, in order to enable them to frame a tariff bill by the next session of Congress. They will probably exmencing at New York in May next.

The Redistribution of the Currency.
The Committee on Banking and Currency held the Senate bill for a redistribution of the nationa bank currency among the States and Territories There is great diversity of opinion among the mem of the committee, Mr. Garfield, endeavored to get a resolution passed to-day compelling the commit-tee to report the bill to-morrow. He offered this on his own account, and failed to get it adopted. Subsequently Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, another member of the committee, introduced a bill on his own account, the same as offered by him last Congress, but he did not get it considered. To-day of Boston, were before the committee and explained Senate bill for the redistribution of the currency. conclusion was reached, however, owing to the want of agreement among the mem be made to have the bill reported to-morrow. It is

the large cities is so strong as to prevent action on the oil at this session.

The Washburne Family in the House Degene-

rating.
Since the exit of E. B. Washburne from the House the opposition of the "family" to land grants and subsidies for railroad schemes has become less B., was the champion of one of these huge land grants for railroad purposes, the bare contem-plation of which would have thrown E. B. appears that about thirteen years ago Congress made a grant of land to build a railroad from the St. Croix river, in Wisconsin, to Lake Superior, with the usua restriction that the road should be built in a certain number of years. The road was not built in the That has now expired and there is no appearance of another extension of seven years. The section of the State where the land is is one of the best timber lands in the country, and it appears that Washburn's railroad company has been engaged in cutting and selling the timber for their own private use. Ben attack upon the bill and Washburn met it with so little ability that the House sent it to the Committee on Public Lands, which defeats it for this session.

Revenue Taxes. In reference to the matter of mutilated and repaired national currency being received for internal revenue taxes, where no part of the note is missing, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue expresses the opinion that collectors must take them, and the Comptroller of the Currency also thinks the department is legally bound to take them of the depositaries; but the Secretary of the Treas-ury has not yet decided to modify the order to the Assistant Treasurers in regard to upon further consideration the Secretary will order harmony in the accounts of collectors and deposi-taries, which is now utterly impossible.

The Public Debt of St. Domingo. Ac., has been received by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs from the Minister of the Interior of St. Domingo, which shows that the statements made as to land monopolies and other jobs are without

foundation. The debt of the republic on the 9th of March, 1889, did not exceed \$600,000, including cer-

The crowd usually assembled at the depot at the departure of the train for Baltimore at noon to-day was thrown into considerable excitement by the report of a pistol fired in the ladies' car. A rush was made for the scene of commotion. It appears that he has resided for three or four years past, came on here two or three days ago, and this morning with his daughter took seats in one of he cars of the train then about to start. Shortly after he was seated he was approached by Colone W. R. Lount, formerly of Tennessee, but now of this city, who, tapping him on the shoulder, said, point-ing to a friend who had accompanied him:—"This with him to see why you have been going about th city threatening to kill me on sight. I have done nothing to you, and would like to see you outside the car for an explanation." Mr. Etchison rose from his seat as if to accompany them. the Senator, turned to leave the car. It appears as the party moved out Colonel Lount, who was walking in advance of Etchison, suddenly looked had but the alternative of warding off the shot. the pistol exploded, the ball taking effect in the left hand, breaking the finger. Lount planted his fist upon Etchison's nose, smashing the bridge and knocking the individual down. Lount then seized the pistol, and catching Etchison by the throat put the arel, you ought to have your brains blown out, but ! employés of the car seized the combatants and were appeared and took the parties into custody. There were a number of ladies in the car. It may be imagined that they were not in the most serene state vent to their feelings. Etchison, during the combat. wife, who has for three or four years past lived a the time here, boarding at the same house with unarmed except with his walking stick. The parties were taken to the station house. Lount was released on parele and Etchison held for a hearing. At six Walters. Etchison was present, his face in by two lawsers. After some precalled up. The Justice asked Lount whether he had any charges to make. He replied he had none. A policeman then remarked that the report of a pisto was heard in the car. Lount replied that a pistol was heard to explode, but he thought that the person who held the weapon was too much of a coward to fire it; so he supposed it went off by accident. The whole affair terminated in smoke. Etchison will leave for Memphis, Tenn., at once, An Army of Disinterested Patriots.

For the seventy-five or eighty positions in the office of Superintendent of the United States Treasury there are more than 1,500 applications.

Proposed Supper to the Cuban Embassy De

Some enthusiastic individuals proposed severa days ago to get up a supper and serenade to the Cu-ban embassy at present here in the interest of the revolutionary party. To-night was set apart for a meeting, at which speeches were to be made, subscriptions raised to help along the work of revolu-tion and arrangements perfected for the serenade to-morrow night. The head and front of the movement to organize the supper and serenade were brace of adventurers named Sharman and Hinton—the former a fighting parson and the latter an erratic Bohemian. Mr. Lemus, of the embassy, discovering what was on foot, prudently declined to be the recipient of the intended honors character and might be very seriously damaged by the ill-considered project on foot. The serenade will, therefore, be abandoned; but the supper is still in order if no buncombe speeches are perm The Case of Mr. Casanovia.

The daughter of Mr. Casanovia, Madame Emilia de la Villauverde, and Miss M. Troquicalled on General Banks to-day at room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and had a long conversation with the General on the subject of the imprisonment of Mr. Casanovia. They received assurances that every effort should be made on the part of the United States Congress to extend protection to citizens of this country endangered by Spanish violence in Cuba. A to-day from Acting Consul Hall, stating that Mr. lovia would be tried by a naval court ma and certainly acquitted.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1869. UNDER THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Con on Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill prescribing an oath of office to be taken by the persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the four-

prescribing an oast of office to be taken by the persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States. It provides that when such persons shall be elected or appointed to any office of trust or honor under the United States government and shall not be able to lake the oath prescribed July 2, 1852, on account of participation in the late rebellion, they shall in lieu thereof, before entering upon the duties of office, take the oath prescribed in the act of July 81, 1868, prescribing "An oath of office to be taken by persons from wome legal disabilities shall have been removed."

THE NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELE-GRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., called up the bill to authorize the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Stockton, authorizing state, to land its cable en the shores of the United States. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Stockton, authorizing the states of the United States in throwford the question of the right of Congress. Mr. Stockton, authorize a foreign company to land its cable on the shores of a State of this Union. He believed that X Congress had no such right, nor any right to legislate for the making of telegraphs or railroads, but and the states in the maintended the transce of this view he made a long argument.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the unfinished business of Saturday, the joins resolution to protect the interests of the United States in THE UNION AND CENTAL PACIFIC RAILEGADS.

The pending question was on the amendment of the Union Facific and the Central Pacific railroads, and for that purpose, if he deems it expection, for the Union Facific and the Central Pacific Tailroads, and for that purpose, if he deems it expected to the condition of each road, and report in regard to the conditi

select some point on a designated line as if a line had been definitely fixed by law, which, in Mr. Sherman's judgment, was not the fact. It was well known to every Senator that the line claimed to have been fixed by the Secretary of the Interior was in dispute, and that charges had been made in connection with it and were being investigated in the House of Representatives. It was now necessary that the point of junction should be fixed by some competent authority, because the rival roads were overlapping each other. The Union Pacific Company had already completed its road thirty miles beyond Ogden. line claime. the Interior was een made in con-cestigated in the

Mr. Shriman had no other objection to this amendment than that it seemed to avert a legal controversy, when he believed that in fact neither road had any legal rights beyond the point to which it had actually constructed the road.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., assuming that the letter of the Secretary of the Interior had the force of law, was unable to see how more than one of these companies could lawfully claim bonds from the government.

of law, was unable to see how more than one of these companies could lawfully claim bonds from the government.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Neb., said it would be a gross perversion of the legislative power to make any new law affecting the rights of these parties when they were already engaged in litigation to determine their respective rights.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., called attention to the extraordinary character of the House bill, which he said proposed to put the Union Pactic Raliroad Company on wheels and move it about the country to exempt it from the jurisdiction of the local courts and give it other extraordinary privileges contrary to the general rule of law on that subject. He thought, however, that he had in his possession a document which explained the whole affair. Here Mr. Stewart read a paper in the nature of an agreement, dated October 18, 1867, and signed by Oliver Ames, John B. Alley and others, and executed before Daniel M. Gillett, notary public, New York, the exact purport of which was not understood by the reporters. He had also another document (holding up a yellow covered pamphiet), which alleged that Mr. Jas Fisk "was a great rascal." He did not know Mr. Fisk, but for his present purpose, it was not necessary to question the truth of this aliegation. This pamphilet further stated that "this Mr. Fisk had sought to arraign the Union Pacific Raliroad Company before a very rascally court." of this allegation. This pamphiet further stated that "this Mr. Fisk had sought to arraign the Union Pacific Railroad Company before a very rascally court." This might also be true, although he had looked over the record of the proceedings of the court in this matter and had talled to find anything to, warrant the allegation. But what did this rascal Fisk allege in this rascally court? First, that there was a conspiracy between a certain lot of people calling themselves the Crédit Mobilier, a ring inside the Pacific Railroad Company, to swindle all the rest of the world, and Fisk certainly made out a pretty strong case. He alleged that the Crédit Mobilier had made enormous dividends by using the Pacific Railroad, which the members of the Crédit Mobilier admitted. Fisk also went so far as to charge that certain members of the world, and fish considered that the Crédit Mobilier admitted. Fisk also went so far as to charge that certain members of Congress were interested in this arrangement, and he (Stewart) had heard it stated that members of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad were interested, not only in that road, but also in the Crédit Mobilier, and had never heard it denied.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At four o'clock Mr. Stewart gave way for a motion to go into executive session, which was carried. After the executive session, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1869. BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS. Under the call of States bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as fol-

By Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I .- To establish a de partment of justice.

By Mr. Negley, (rep.) of Pa.—To reduce the num-

ber of officers of the army.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio—To establish

law department; also to preserve the parity of elec-tions and the right of free discussion in the unreconstructed States.

By Mr. Junn, (rep.) of Ill.—To amend the Bank

By Mr. Judd, (rep.) of lin.—It amend the bank-ruptcy act.

By Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Ohio—Providing that the law constituting eight hours a day's work shall be construed so as to give full wages.

By Mr. Reeves, (dem.) of N. Y.—Allowing prize money to the officers and crew of the Moultor for the light with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

By Mr. Hoofer, (rep.) of Mass.—To authorize the transfer of the revenue cutter S. P. Chase from she lakes to the seaboard.

akes to the seaboard.

By Mr. Winans, (rep.) of onlo—To provide for unding the funded debt; also to amend the third section of the act of July 29, 1868, imposing a tax on

on and papers.

Mr. Scoffeld, (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 52, nays 67.

The resolution was then adoped—67 to 47.

Mr. Cosultan, (dem.) of Ind., introduced a bill supplementary to the Currency act of July 31, 1864. ary to the Currency act of July 31, 18 it was being read the morning hour bill went over till Monday next.

The House then, at a quarter past one o'clock, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and haposed thereof as follows:— The Senate joint resolution for printing of the agricultural report of 20,000 copies for the Senate, 180,000 for the House and 23,000 for the Commissioner of Agriculture was referred to the Committee

sioner of Agriculture was released to Printing.

The Sonate bill to carry into effect the convention of July 4, 1868, between the United States and Mexico for the adjustment of claims. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution to drop from the rolls of ithe army certain officers absent without leave was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

of the army certain officers absent without leave was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. PAINK, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by the Board of State Canvassers of South Carolina in reference to the system of terrorism, conscriptions and assassinations, &c., which prevented a fair canvass in the Third and Fourth Congressional districts of South Carolina at the last election, to sit at such times and places as it may determine, in Washington and South Carolina, with power to send for persons, papers, &c.

After a brief discussion Mr. Paine withdrew the resolution for the present.

THE SOUTH CANOLINA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo., presented the report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case from the Fourth District of South Carolina, declaring A. S. Wallace entitled prima facie to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., presented a minority

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action to-morrow.

Mr. Randall. (dem.) of Pa., presented a minority report on the same case.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESI-

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESI-DENT.

A message from the President announced that he had approved and signed the Tenure of Office bill.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:—

The Senate bill to revive the grant of lands for a railroad in Alabama from Selma to Gadsden, and to confirm it to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians or trustees for minor Indian children who may be entitled to pensions or bounties. Referred to the Committee on Indian Afairs.

The Senate joint resolution relating to certain brevet appointments. Referred to the Committee on Military Afairs.

The Senate joint resolution requiring parties desiring relief from political disabilities to make application to Congress in writing over their own signature, setting forth the grounds on which relief is asked, and on which, shall be sworn to. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

nature, setting forth the grounds on which relief is asked, and on which, shall be sworn to. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Senate joint resolution enabling actual setters to purchase certain lands of the Great and Little Osage indians. Passed with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

AMERICAN VESSELS DESTROYED BY REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, with tabular statements as to the destruction of American merchant vessels during the war. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SUBMISSION OF THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FARNWORTH, (PC) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the submission of the Virginia constitution to a vote of the people, and authorizing the clection of State officers, provided by that constitution, and of members of Congress. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House then, at half-past four, took a recess mult half-past soven, the evening session to be for general debate only.

Evening Session.

The House met again at half-past seven o'clock—Mr. Blair, of Michigan, in the chair—for general debate.

Mr. JENCKES addressed the House on the necessity

debate.

Mr. JENCKES addressed the House on the necessity of reform in the civil service. He said that while every one admitted the necessity of reform no one had brought forward any measures to accomplish it. He, therefore, pressed his, aithough at all times willing to accept a better. His bill, dressed the machinery of a new department, and simply proposed a board of examiners who would be the

civil staff of the administration for the purpose of ancertaining who were fit persons for office. It did not interfere with the political offices, but applied only to the subordinate. He gave reasons why success may be hoped for in this attempt, and showed how this mode of selection was consistent with the original practice and theory of the government. By the present mode no actual judgment was obtained upon the fitness of candidates, the choice depending upon patronage and favor, and political and personal influence.

Mr. Nielack replied that this objection might not be insuperable, but it would be an objection which would have to be taken into consideration. Mr. Banks said he should consider the gentleman Mr. Ourn concluded his remarks, and then the House, at half-past nine o'clock, adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Writ of Error Refused in the Twitchell Murder Case-National Bank Stock Subject to

State Taxation. Washington, April 5, 1869. In the Supreme Court of the United States, Mon

Mr. Ackerman ex parte G. S. Twitchell; petition ers application for a writ of error, and Mr. Chie ers application for a writ of error, and Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court denying the motion for a writ of error upon the ground that the fifth and sixth amendments to the constitution of the United States were not restrictions upon the State governments, but only upon the government of the United States. The claim of the petitioner was that the Pannsylvania act of 1860, with regard to indictments for murder, was a violation of the fifth and sixth articles of the amendment to the constitution.

vania act of 1860, with regard to indictments for murder, was a violation of the fifth and sixth articles of the amendment to the constitution.

No. 123. James T. Austin, Plainitif in Error, vs. The Board of Aldermen, in Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,—The corporation had taxed a number of snares held by Austin in various banks. He set up the plea that the State act relative to the returns and taxation of shares in associations for banking established under the laws of the United States was repugnant to the statute of the United States passed June 3, 1864. But the Supreme Court alliemed the validity of the statute of Massachusetts, with costs.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase announced the adoption of the following rule, viz:—
Rule No. 54. In Admiralty,—Whenever a cross held is filed upon any counter claim arising out of the same cause of action for which the original libel was slied the respondents in the cross libel shall give security in the usual amount and form to respond in damages as claimed in said cross fibel, unless the Court, on cause shown, shall otherwise direct, and all proceedings upon the original libel shall be stayed until such security shall be given.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase announced that the Court would not hear arguments after Friday, this week, and would take a recess from Thursday, the 18th of April, to the first Monday in October next.

No. 114. Dennis Mulligan, Plainitif in Error, vs. John Corbin et al., in Error to the Court of Appeals of the United States of Kentucky.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court admirning the judgment of the said Court of Appeals in this case with costs.

No. 107. John Maguire, Plainitif in Error, vs. Mary

judgment of the said Court of Appeals in this case with costs.

No. 107. John Maguire, Piaintifi in Error, vs. Mary L. Tyler et al. in Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause to the said Supreme Court, with directions to enter a decree affirming the decree of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas.

No. 125. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Thomas Nichols, in Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania,—The judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause was affirmed, with costs and interest, by a divided court.

No. 127. The Provincence Rubber Company, Appellants, vs. Charles Goodyear, Executor, &c., Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.

THE ASTOUNDING ROBBERY IN PHILA-

Particulars of the Robbery of a Beneficial Saving Fund of a Million in Bonds and

Greenbacks.

[From the Philadelphia Post, April 5.]

Since the now famous Lord bond robbery in New York there has been mone that will attract morn universal comment than the one we are about to record. The amount stolen in the case menuonce was not over half a million, if indeed it reached tha amount, while that in the present instance amount to the almost incredible sum of \$1,000,000; and ever this tremendous amount may be but an approximation to the loss sustained. It is impossible to say what money was secured in addition to the sums whave recorded below. The matter is made morserious by the fact that the bonds, shares of stock Acc., stolen, are mainly negotiable, which will tel materially against the chances of apprehending throobers.

The scene of this unparalleled outrage was the old fashioned building, familiar to all residents of Philadelphia, situated at the southwest corner of Tweifth and Chestnut streets. It is a brick structure, three stories high, the first floor being reached in the New York style, by a rather tail flight of steps. This leaves considerable has ment from which constitutes in

fashioned building, familiar to all residents of rimadelphia, situated at the southwest-corner of Tweifth and Chestnut streets. It is a brick structure, three stories high, the first floor being reached in the New York style, by a rather tall night of steps. This leaves considerable basement room, which constitutes in fact an additional story to the building. The basement is occupied as an upholstering establishment. The second floor of the part of the building running down Tweifth street is occupied by Bird's billiard saloon, the front portion being used as the residence of a private family. The first floor is used as the Hanking House of the Beneficial Safety Fund, of Philadelphia. This is a Roman Catholic institution, organized for the benefit of poor girls connected with the Catholic Church, but which has for some time been largely used for other parties. The bigh financial character of the concern gave it this popularity, and the amount of treasure found in its safe yesterday afternoon about four o'clock the superintendent of the billiard rooms having occasion to go to his place of business found, on attempting to enter by the Tweifth street door, that the lock had been in some way tampered with and would not turn. He thought this singular, but no suspicion of the real state of things struck him at the time. He went to the Chestnut street door, which he found open and entered the building. A wide entry leads from this door past the banking rooms, which are to the right of it, and into the interior of the house. It was not singular that the hall door should be open, for the family on the second floor used it at all times. The superintendent passed this way to the billiard room, when, looking from a window on the isnding between the front and back buildings, he saw that a back window of the savings fund was open. This window opened upon a small yard which could be further approached directly from the Tweifth street door, the window of the parting his part of things and the house. It was to open the house in

in Philadelphia, if not in the country, was committed.

The very worst feature of the whole affair is that the depositors in the savings fund are mainly of the poorer classes, who cannot afford to lose their money. Poor giris at service, day laborers, coachinen, waiters, and such numble foks had faith in this savings fund, as they might well have had, and left with it, coundent of its security, their hard-carned savings. This robbery will be a terrible blow to many a tolling, honest soul.

The securities owned by the Safety Fund stolen

illows:-\$15,000 North Pennsylvania its ner cent coupon bonds: \$1,000 seven ; \$41,000 United States five-twenty bonds of \$4,000 Philadelphia City five per cent loan, tered; \$156,400 Philadelphia City six per cent \$50,000 Pennsylvania State six per cent loan, tered; \$77,700 United States five-twenty loan registered, and \$6,000 United States five-twenty loan registered bonds—making a total of \$746,000 sides these they had in the safe \$12,000 in; backs and some coin, which the robbers c away with the securities. The scores of box longing to private individuals which had bee with the institution for safekeeping were, wi a single exception, broken open and the valuables they contained were abstrone of the boxes contained securities and valued at \$60,000, and many others had sec and other valuables worth from \$100 to \$5.000. valued at \$60,000, and many others had secur and other valuables worth from \$100 to \$20, Among the losers was ex-Judge Campbell, who a box on deposit that contained over \$4,000. At named McCaully had a box in the safe which tained diamonds valued at from \$15,000 to \$20, one solitaire having alone cost \$5,000. Other depositors had silver and gold coin silver plate on deposit, and until the books of institution are examined it will be difficult to any gate the value of the property carried away by burgiars: but it is believed that it will re \$1,000,000.

burgiars: but it is believed that it will reach \$1,000,000.

At the present writing the detectives are entirely at sea; but it is not possible that the scoundrel should go unwhip of justice; and we want to am-try to believe that when they are taken their book will be secured with them.

The Latest.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869. Of the securities stolen yesterday from the Benefit cial Saving Fund, about \$400,000 were registered cial Saving Fund, about \$400,000 were registered bonds not convertible. The coupon bonds amounted to \$150,000, of which \$93,000 were five-twenties. Mortgages to the amount of \$250,000 were not disturbed, so that, including registered bonds, securities and real estate, the society will have \$750,000 to meet the claims of 3,000 depositors.

The society offer a reward of \$23,000 for the arrest of the burglars and the recovery of assets. The managers have suspended payments to depositors for the present. In addition to the bonds belonging to the society, there were a large amount of boxes.

belonging to private parties, depo Valuables were in the vault with a tion lock, which, as well as a sma were bored into with apparent case.

AMUSEMENTS FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-PRENCH OPERA.-Th

American extravaganzas have given place at this The transformation was signalized last Irma, Aujac and the other celebrities of the Grand Opera House cast returned again. It was an idea of Fisk, Jr., that this Fifth avenue bandbox was the very thing for the bough, and for Irma and Tostee and all the light sparkling and airy nonsense of offenbach and company, and the first experiment has proved that Fisk, in this head operatic notion, hit the nail on the head. The house was a crash, and the rush was kept up during the day and evening for seats though early in the morning all the seats were gone. And it was a stylish house, reminding one of those elegant operatic audiences which "once upon a time" made the old Astor Piace house so beautiful under the gastight. For this little establishment there was a pretty good andence in the asies, lobbies and doorways. The experiment of the boughe here, as a popular attraction, is "a hit—a palpable hit," and in regard to the bough singers if Opera House cast returned again. It was an idea of

asses, lobbies and doorways. The experiment of the bouffe here, as a popular attraction, is "a hit—a palpable hit," and in regard to the bouffe singers it is a great improvement on the immense expanse of the Eighth avenue house, in which much of their music and by-play was lost. Here everything that is spoken or sung is heard distinctly, and everything that is spoken or sung is heard distinctly, and everything that is done in illustration of the several characters and of the story is distinctly seen by the whole house. The house sees itself, likewise, in full relief, with the hid of the mirrored walls on the sides, so that the intervals between the acts can be profitably employed by the ladies in studying the fashions and comparing notes.

As to the performances by Irma, Aujac and company it will suffice to say that, never having appeared under such advantages, they never appeared in better voice or training than last night. Calls before the curtain, great baskets and bouquets of flowers and a rattling fire of appliance at every opening in the score were the order of the night. Altogether this reopening was a brilliant one, the only evidences of a recent tour of hard work by the troupe being in some of the chorness, which lacked somewhat the freshness and sprit expected on a first representation. This evening Tostee reappears as the Grand Duchesse will be particularly grand at her new neadquarters.

Niblo's Gablen.—Mr. Farnie has proved himself a more skiller reconstructionist, than the Solons at

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-Mr. Farnie has proved himself Washington, if we may accept the testimony of the crowded and fashionable audience that last night witnessed the reconstruction of the "Forty Thieves."

familiar with the puns, bon mots, epigrams and double meanings which constitute the peculiar strength of buriesque writing, for frequent and loud appliance greeted the old hits as well as the new, which Mr. Farnie has so successfully introduced. Realizing that the large stage and anditorium of Niblo's militates against the close and intimate contact between the audience and the actor, which Nislo's militates against the close and intimate contact between the audience and the actor, which in smaller theatres enables the play of feature, the changing accent of words, the puns and the light hits of buriesque to produce such teiling effect, he has introduced no small portion of the pantomine and the spectacular in the new portions of the "Forty Thieves," and these changes were all well received by the audience. They are too numerous to specify in the limited space we can devote to this notice; but we recognize some of the good things from "ixion" and "Ernani," as for instance. "Tabby was a Welshman," Miss Lydia's sparkling song, "Up in a balloon," and Miss Weber's "Walking in the Fara." In the new "Nonsense Rhymes" "Yankee Doodle" was very effectively introduced. The dresses are all new and much improved and the scenery is greatly remodeled. The only change in the cast is the transfer of Miss Kelsey to the role of the Farry Queen and the introduction of Miss Ciara Thompson, the step-sister of Miss Lydia, in the part of Amber. This young lady made a good impression and will prove a favorite. She has a fine presence, good delivery and grace and spirit in action. The only fault we have to find with the reconstruction is that it ran too slowly from an evident want of rehearsal. A little judicious pruning of some of the longer dialogues will also help this. On the whole, Mr. Farnie has made another hit, which he may add to the now established favorites from his pen; the "Forty Thieves" and "Pluto" and the Lydia Thompson troupe have taken a new lease of their hold upon the public favor. It would seem that they never can get enough of the charming and graceful Lydia and the ever come and grotesque Beckett.

Broadway Theatre.—Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the old and well known favorites. BROADWAY THEATRE.—Last evening Mr. and Mrs.

reappeared at the Broadway theatre for the first time since their triumphant success in Philadelphia. time since their triumphant success in Philadelphia. The reception was most cordial. A well filled house greeted the old favorites and seemed to take even more pleasure than ever in the "Emeraid Ring." The piece was admirably put upon the stage. The sparkling dialogue was well recited; Mr. and Mrs. Williams excelled themselves, and Mr. Jacs, as the wiley attorney, seemed to enter into the spirit of the piece more heartly than we have seen him. The representation last night was quite a success, and the manager had every reason to take encouragement and go on.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.—The recent riot of burlesque and spectacle must have extended

riot of burlesque and spectacle must have extended its demoralizing influence in matters of theatrical taste among our German fellow, citizens, else this its demoralizing influence in makers of teachical taste among our German fellow citizens, else this great actress would certainly have been greeted last evening by a much larger house than assembled to do bonor to her fifth farewell performance. The occasion was the presentation for the first time in this country, and, indeed, we believe for nearly two decades anywhere, of Victor Hugo's drama of "Thisbet or, Angelo the Tyrant of Padua," with Janauschek in the title role, The piece is one offering full opportunity for the exhibition of those high qualities of histrioine ability which this artist possesses in an eminent degree, being a story of love, jealousy and murder of the sixteenth century. The audience, although small, was critical and appreciative, and gave frequent exhibition of their high admiration of the artist's efforts. No more truly great acrees than Janauschek has ever appeared before an American audience. Her several interpretations are all life pictures—strong and bold sketches—with the calm power of gentus, arissue renderings, not where art is applied to conceal the art, but were it is touch down and exerted with such care as to be free from rant or over acting. Her Thisbe is not behind any character sie has before appeared in in these qualities of excellence.

Stadt Theatre—Shylock,—There has not been a

STADT TREATRE-SHYLOCK.-There has not been a dramatic actor of eminence since the time of Shak-speare who has not tried his powers in the charac-ter of Shylock. There just such a mixture of the religious fanatic, the avaricious miser, of the loving parent and of bloodthirsty revenge, concentrated in the person of the Jew of Venice, and the court scene in the last act, where the apparent triumph of all the passions of the revengeful Jew are suddenly turned to complete discomfiture and his own debaseposen to he eart, a broken-heariest, ruined man, is representation of Shylack was a unit throughout, emarkable for its entire consistency and naturaless in general outline, as well as in the minutest claik, and well worthy to be seen and studied receiver the opportunity offers. The company did heir best, and merit especial commendation, for sey were evidently influenced by the high artistic timesphere surrounding them.

nently select assemblage attended at this theatre

wine, better with age. Pleasing and uncating variety have been the characteristic features of their enter-tainments, and herein lies the secret of their brilliant and unparalleled success. Song, purody and burlesque, sparking with fun and trenchant with local hits, "shooting rolly as it files," succeed one another in rapid succession. Last evening, and to a crowded house, was given a burlesque on Orpheus, by John Brougham, christened "Red Rot." It certainly raised the merriment of the house to a red heat, and in this respect is not a mismomer. It is one of those tively, grotesque, boisterous, rollicking, roaring burlesques for which this establishment has lately become pre-eminently famous, that must be

New York Circus.-The performances last night

temple of Morous maintains its hold upon the public

PARR THEATRE, BROOKLYN .- "Arrah-na-Pog by a house full to repletion in every part. The scenery was very fine, and each actor befug well up in his part the play was gone through with in a manner unusually smooth for the first night. The Arrah Meelish of Mrs. F. B. Conway was an artistic and enchanting representation of the warm hearted and devoted Irish girl. Her enunciation was clear, while the dialect was unexceptionable. The Colonel O'Grady of Mr. Conway was very fine. The arrant knave and coward, Michael Feeny, personated by E. Lamb, was good, while George C. Davenport, as Shaun the Post, sustained his well known high reputation in that part. Miss Ella Wren, as Fanny Power, and Mrs. Leamans, as Katty, with the famous barn door jig. Each won rounds of appliance from the enthusiastic andience. There could be no mistake as to the nationality of the majority of the assemblage. While the starring airs of their native land were being played, as many teet kept time, irresistibly it would seem, to the tune. Altogether the representation of "Arrah-ma-Fogue, or the Wicklow Wedding," at the Park thentre, was a decided success. by a house full to repletion in every part. The

Musical and Theatrical Notes

M. Juignet is bound to have the laugh against Offenbach at his benefit which will take place at the Theatre Français to-morrow night. He announces the first act of the "Grand Duchess," with a truly strange cast, which should certainly attract a last strange cast, which should certainly attract a large house. To hear Desclauzas sing the "Piff! paff should be pounded by the pounded by the pretty face beneath the feroctous whiskers of the trascible Boum, and Rose-Bell in the role of the awkward, bashul Fritz, is indeed a treat. Then Carrier, as the way ward Duchess, and Victoria Maurice, as Prince Paul, begging him to name the day, while little Clementine bustles about as the diplomatic Puck and Guerretti does the trapping of Neponnuc, form an otto podrides of fun and non-sense seldom witnessed on our stage. The rest of the programme consists of a French-Italian operasoria, by Herve, called "Gargoullado," which is said to be good in spite of its name, a chanson-nette, and a comedy in which the beneficiary takes the leading part. M. Juignet has labored long and faithfully to establish French opera and drams in this city, and he deserves to be assisted in his senent, by the presence of all admirers of the bette France on the stage.

This is the last week of "Romeo and Juliet" at Booth's. The piece has had a magnificent run and is now in the tenth week of its success. "Othello" will be produced on Monday.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons closed her engagement in New Orleans on Saturday evening.

Lucille Western and Mr. J. A. Herne are still tickling the saints of Sait Lake with their personations.

Mrs. Lander drew large audiences during the nast week at the Nasiaville theatre. Her engagement closed in that city on Saturday evening. house. To hear Desclauzas sing the "Piff! paff

VELOCIPEDIAVA.

GRAND INAUGURAL OF THE PEARSALL GYMNACYCLIS DIUM.
The Pearsall Brothers last evening inaugurated

their new grand Gymnacyclidium at Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, and the event was made the occasion of one of the finest displays of velocipede mechanism and architecture, as well as of skilful riding, that has ever been witnessed. of velocipede mechanism and architecture, as well as of skiful riding, that has ever been witnessed. The anditorium of the hall was completely crowded by a refined and fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen as spectators, and Dodworth's band turnished muste in regular 'houp, la "style for the large number of experts that thronged the arena and displayed their proficiency in the management of the novel vehicles. Among the bicycles of various designs and models exhibited were the Pearsall, Pickering, Monod. Demorest, Wood, Witty and the Dexter and Soper patented attachments. The feature of the enertainment, however, was the "Peerless," a bicycle of exquisitely symmetrical design and finish, and which was ridden by Miss Fearsal, a very attractive young lady and an accomplished relociped-sylvens. Miss Pearsal was accompanied in her evolutions by her brothers, Alva A. and Frank E., and won hearty plandts from the assemblage. The Pickerings asso accompanied two ladies in displays upon a ladies' velocipede of a different design, resembling more closely the ordinary veloce, and these evolutions were also warmly applauded. The humor of the evening was derived from a game of "tag." In which Frank Fearsall, Mr. Pickering and Professor laddwin participated. The game developed some excellent riding by the players, and the "dodges" and "twists" resorted to were of the most dexterous and sometimes laughable description. Among the gentlemen who especially distinguished themselves were the Pearsalls, the Pickerings, Mr. Pickerings, Mr. Burroughs, E. H. Carlton and Professor Baldwin. In addition a number of gymnastic exhibitions were given by several experts upon velocipede going at full speed, and the entertainment may be fairly considered a grand stuccess in every particular. About fifty riders participated in the games.

At THE Editing CITY VELOGIPEDROME

or the Union grounds, Brooklyn, was also the scene of a half-mile contest for a silver cup, in which the winner, Mr. Merrill, made the distance in 2:06; Comstock second, in 2:10. A large concourse of spectators was prezent.